



Thursday Morning, Oct 24 1867.

## Reduction in Rates of Advertising.

On and after this date a Reduction of FIVE PER CENT. on the rates heretofore charged for Advertisements in the DAILY and WEEKLY COLONIST will be made on all bills paid in advance at the office desk.

## Job Printing

Will be CASH ON DELIVERY of the Work.

Victoria, Sept. 7th, 1867.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

## TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

## NANAIMO AGENCY.

Mr H. W. Alexander is no longer authorized to act as Agent of this newspaper Nanaimo. Our Agent for the present will in future be conducted by Mr S. D. LE VY, who is now empowered to receive for subscriptions, &c.

## Confederation from an Economical Standpoint.

Among the objections urged to Confederation is one that it would be more expensive than our present system of Government for the reason (as the objectors believe) that the General Government would receive our Customs dues and Postal revenue, and force us to pass a Civil List of their own apportionment from the scanty taxes derivable from other sources. In order to demonstrate the fallacy of the reasoning of this class of objectors, we have only to direct the attention of the reader to the Act of Confederation under which the Eastern Provinces have lately been united. By the terms of that Act, the Governor General is to appoint the Lieutenant Governor of each Province. The Ministry of each Province is, however, responsible to the people for their acts. The Customs dues, Postal revenue, &c., are paid over to the General Government and form one Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be applied to the public service of the Kingdom of Canada. But the expense of collecting those revenues is borne by the General Government. The Province is not called on to pay a single official from whose services it does not derive a direct pecuniary advantage. And in return for the surrender of those revenues, what do the Provinces receive? A fee simple title to the Crown lands, mines and minerals within their borders, and protection; the assumption of their debts by the Dominion, and a fixed annual grant (to be paid half-yearly in advance) from the General Government toward the support of the local Governments and Legislatures. Of the Colonies at present comprised in the Confederacy, Ontario is now paid \$80,000 per annum; Quebec, \$70,000; Nova Scotia, \$60,000; and New Brunswick, \$50,000. In addition to this grant, each Province receives a sum equal to eighty cents per head of the entire population. Were, therefore, British Columbia admitted to the Confederacy she would be paid something like \$30,000 per annum; and, estimating her white and (as the principle of taxation is in due course) Indian population at 60,000, nearly \$50,000, at the per capita rate of eighty cents. The General Government would thus pay over to us annually, in round numbers, the sum of \$80,000 for the support of the local Government. In addition, the fines and fees of Court and trades' licences would yield about \$35,000, and we should thus have a total sum of \$115,000 at our disposal each year. When we remember that during the last year of Governor Douglas' administration the Colony of Vancouver Island was governed at an expense of \$110,000, and that that expenditure took place during the flush times of '63-4, when a large population had to be kept in order, new roads built, and a strong staff of officials maintained, we cannot see why, under the changed state of affairs, there should not be a balance remaining to the credit of the Colony. Indeed, without in the slightest degree detracting from the efficiency of the public service, the entire expense of the Civil List might be defrayed out of a less sum than is now required in the payment of a Governor alone, leaving the remainder of the allowances to defray current expenses, which, if not kept within reasonable bounds, will be the fault of the people themselves. In preceding articles, without reference to the economical bearing of the question, we have endeavored to show that Confederation is desirable from a political and commercial point of view, inasmuch as it would restore to us the liberties of which Union deprived us, and would secure a lower tariff. We again take occasion to impress upon the public mind the importance of immediately endorsing, in an unmis-  
takeable voice, the action of our

Council last year. We assure our readers that such an expression is necessary to insure a favorable answer to their request. As the case now stands, it is within the power of a Government notoriously hostile to the measure to destroy the chances that a short time ago appeared so bright in favor of our admission. It is known that our peripatetic Colonial Secretary Birch was at Quebec a few weeks ago, and it has been published in the Government organ at Westminster that having been favored with an interview by the Governor General, Mr Birch succeeded in convincing that gentleman that Confederation is impracticable at present. To counteract the baneful effect of Mr Birch's statements (which may pass for Gospel where he is as little known as in Canada) the voice of the Colonists should be heard in favor of Confederation. Late advices from Canada assure us that a Government measure is being prepared for our admission; but what would be said if the Ministers, upon introducing the measure, were met with the assertion that the British Columbians are opposed to the scheme—having changed their minds since the adjournment of the Council, and if the authority furnished should be the Chief Executive Officer of British Columbia? How could the friends of the Colony at Ottawa successfully refute the statement in season to be of any service within the next twelve months at least? And, meanwhile, we might find Governor Seymour resigning, Mr Birch invested with the governing tig, and a new and hostile Ministry in power at Ottawa! The people hold this great question in their own hands. If they be true to themselves in the present crisis, and press their claims vigorously upon the attention of the Confederacy, those claims will be listened to, because the Ministry is in favor of our admission, and because the Parliament is Conservative by an overwhelming majority and pledged to pass every Government measure placed before them. A few days only are left in which an appeal can have any effect. Parliament will assemble early in November, and it is of vital importance that the Government should be prepared, on the day of opening, to lay a scheme for our Confederation before that body. Will the people move in this matter, or are they content to allow the only opportunity they may have for years to secure an economical and popular system of Government to pass unimproved?

## The Mayoralty.

MR EDITOR—Your correspondent "S." in this morning's issue, states that he and others signed the requisition to Dr Trimble upon the faith of a statement "that Mr Franklin had withdrawn."

As one who signed that document, I beg I may not be identified with the "others" alluded to by "S." Had Mr Franklin been a candidate, I should certainly have supported him in preference to any other, as a gentleman tried, and well qualified, and one whom I hold personally in the highest esteem: in fact, I have several times during the last month addressed him on the subject, but without being able to obtain a distinct declaration as to whether he intended to stand or not for the office.

Under these circumstances, the time for action having arrived by a candidate appearing in the field, I pledged my support to the Doctor, having been informed that he was willing to stand. I feel it on my conscience to make this statement, to show that were I inclined to depart from my pledge, I have no shadow of excuse to come before you for preliminary absolution.

Yours &amp;c.,

B P GRIFFIN.

## The Signers of Dr Trimble's Requisition.

MR EDITOR:—My limited powers of comprehension cannot reach the meaning of your correspondent "S." when he says "he signed the requisition to Dr Trimble on the understanding that Mr Franklin had withdrawn." Now, inasmuch as Mr Franklin this year, never to my knowledge came forward as a candidate for the Mayoralty, I am at a loss to see how he can have withdrawn. Certainly, Mr Franklin appears to have a grievance, but it must surely be of his own making. If he had wished to reoccupy the Civic chair, why not have declared his intentions, instead of vacillating about till he led his friends to believe that he declined to stand for election. I for one (as well as many more of his friends) certainly understood him to decline to resume the office, and consequently am using my best endeavors to return Dr Trimble. I quite agree with you, that "S." or any other man, may vote for whomsoever he pleases; at the same time, should advise "S." to "plump" for the Doctor, and so be on the winning side.

Furthermore, I was one of the party who carried round the requisition for the Doctor, and find that eight of the gentlemen who signed the Macdonald requisition said they would not have done so had they known that any man like Dr Trimble was coming forward. Are not those gentlemen privileged to vote for their conscience dictates, in the same manner as "S." wishes to do? I certainly take Mr Editor's view of the matter, and say they "would not be guilty of a breach of faith" in so doing.

Yours &amp;c.,

## "Junius" and his Strictures.

MR EDITOR:—The effusion in Tuesday morning's paper over the signature "Junius" is so puerile (whence, no doubt, the *nom de plume*) that it can have no weight with any adult citizen. Still, as his intentions may be good—though his education has been neglected—it is right to inform Junius that that which is given or done without substantial reward claimed or expected is given or done gratuitously. For instance, a man acts gratuitously when he saves the life of another, even though he may know that he will thereby earn the gratitude of a whole family and the applause of a country-side.

Allowing the word the meaning Junius suggests, no voluntary act can be gratuitous, as some satisfactory result is always hoped for; unless, indeed, it be the writing of such letters as his, whence neither money, nor fame, nor thanks nor self-approbation can result.

In another portion of his letter Junius misquotes Mr Macdonald's letter by stopping short in the middle of a sentence. Was this ignorance or malice? Is yet another portion (about half way between the "commencing part" and the concluding part) *our author* hints that Mr Macdonald led the firemen to think that they were being entertained at his private cost, and then charged the expense to the Municipal funds. Alas! Junius, I fear me that ignorance is not the worst failing, and pity the cause that needs such support as thine.

MENTOR

## Our Paris Letter.

(Special Paris and Continental Correspondence.)

PARIS, Sept. 6th, 1867.

The Emperor's visit to Salzburg had already furnished the journals and the public with matter for speculation, in which, it must be admitted, there was more cause for despondency than hope, when a fresh occasion for conjecture and discussion was offered them by the Imperial tour through Flanders. In the vague expressions of the Emperor's speeches at Lille and Arras, of which I deem it unnecessary to give you even extracts, as you will have received them from other sources, there is so much that is dubious and so much to which a double meaning can be applied, that it is not surprising that persons of every political creed find in them appreciations that are as widely different as are the creeds they profess. Some seem to believe that the speeches in question imply and even promise "peace and prosperity to France." The Emperor, they say, must be full of confidence in the future to have uttered such words as he did at Arras; whilst the opposite party cry out that he must be inspired with fear of inevitable war to have spoken as he did at Lille. It is, however, certain that if the speeches be viewed with impartiality they will be found to contain nothing calculated to arouse the suspicion or excite the ill-will of the Prussian Government. The "black spots on the horizon," of which so much has been made, are words to which a false construction has evidently been attached, and if the Emperor had meant war, his language would have been widely different and far more explicit. His position obliges him periodically every year to keep his subjects alive with a few words coming from his own lips, and, when he has nothing particular to reveal, he acquires himself of the task as best he can with expressions of a vague but reassuring nature; and it is the fault of his hearers if they find therein ground for foreboding and distrust. That war may come is probable; but will France rush blindly into a war with Prussia without first having a certainty of an alliance with Austria? It is pretty nearly certain that none has yet been formed, though there is nothing improbable in one being entered into later, should circumstances render that step necessary for the mutual interests of France and Austria. There is a projected marriage spoken of between the Prince Imperial and the Archduchess Giselle, daughter of the Emperor of Austria. This rumor seems to have more weight than an ordinary *canard*, and, as it has not been officially denied, there is perhaps some foundation for it. It is hard to believe that a busy, active man like Napoleon, who is not given to maudlin demonstrations, should have wasted a week in simply mourning with the Emperor Francis Joseph over the fate of Maximilian, and considering the actual state of opinion and the probable conduct of France under certain circumstances towards Austria and Prussia, it is not at all impossible that the little prince and the princess have been betrothed by their respective parents over a friendly after-dinner cigar.

I know of nothing further in the political world that is likely to interest you, and as for the world of Paris it is getting wonderfully dull. The exhibition has fallen off greatly during the last fortnight, the number of visitors has diminished and in a couple of months the doors of the huge Pantheon of industry will be closed for ever, and it will be razed to the ground. Yes, the destruction of the exhibition has been decided on; for Paris cannot do without a parade ground for her fifty thousand soldiers, and there is no other available spot than the Champ de Mars. The very name of "exhibition," however, now sickens me. It has been "done to death," it has been for some four months past not only of Paris,

but Paris itself; and now, like all other things in vogue, it has become a "bore" and is deserted by its greatest votaries. Country people and strangers only visit it now, and the true Parisians find it monotonous to wander up and down its hot galleries, staring at objects whose counterpart can be seen in the shop-windows of the Boulevard des Italiens. All whose occupations allow them to leave the town are glad to escape from its broiling atmosphere and thronged streets to seek their "little Paris at the sea-side." The watering-places are more or less full, and accounts from thence inform us that they are very gay and attractive. In a day or two the Emperor at Barritz will draw a large flock of the fashion down to the south, besides which the shooting season has commenced; so that altogether Paris is as dull and empty as it can be, and nobody remains behind but the strangers, the shop-keepers and the journalists.

I suppose you have heard of the sorcerer, Zouave Jacob, a soldier in the band of a regiment stationed at Versailles, who pretended to have the power of curing all diseases by simply looking at the patients. He has created quite a sensation in Paris and holds three levees every day, to which flock in crowds the lame, the blind, the halt and the maimed. If I were to recount to you only a few of the extraordinary stories that are current about his marvellous cures, you would scarcely believe it possible that in an intelligent city like Paris such an evident sham could pass muster, or that a government which takes such paternal care of its people as to prevent them reading certain books and newspapers, holding public meetings or singing patriotic songs, should allow such an imposter to practice upon their credulity. But it is unhappily true that he is not only permitted to hold his levees, since the colonel of his regiment gives him daily leave of absence, but people holding high positions and who have—or ought to have—more intelligence than to believe in him, actually elbow their way through the miserable, ignorant crowd to solicit the benefit of his magic eyes, in the hope of finding relief from their ailment. No convincing proof of his having really cured anybody has yet reached me, though the proofs of cases in which he has failed are common enough, but the greater wonder in the affair is how he has succeeded in making any intelligent and enlightened person believe in him.

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon. \*

TAKE AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rotteness within.

## New Advertisements.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, Vancouver Island, B.C.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE BALLS, Bankrupt. His Lordship the Chief Justice has appointed Wednesday, the 30th inst., October, instant, at 11 o'clock, for the hearing of the above bankrupt to surrender himself at the Court House, James' Street, for his last examination and with leave to apply for his discharge.

Dated the 22nd day of October, A.D. 1867.

JOHN COPLAND, Solicitor for the Bankrupt.

## New Advertisements

## To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &amp;c.

AT VICTORIA HOUSE,  
CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,

VICTORIA, V.I.

Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of

## Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &amp;c.

At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles, the Goods being imported from Europe by Express Monthly.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:

## White &amp; Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

Also on Hand in Great Variety.

Wm. DENNY, Manager.

## FAMILY GROCERY

—AND—

## PROVISION STORE.

## Notice of Removal.

## WILLSON &amp; RICKMAN

## HAVE REMOVED

From their old Stand to their

## NEW BRICK STORE

## Corner of Fort and Douglas streets,

And beg leave to return their sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage they have received for the past five years, and hope, by strict attention to business, and by keeping nothing but First Class Articles, selected from the English Market and by their buyer at San Francisco expressly for them, to merit a continuance of past favors. They would call particular attention to their Old Government Java Coffee, roasted and ground on the premises, and put up in parcels to suit, and to a very superior article of Japan Tea and Family Congou Tea.

All orders from the Heads of Families, H.M. Navy and Merchant Shipping, and Hotel-keepers promptly attended to, and DELIVERED FREE to all parts of Town and Esquimalt. se27

## LONDON HOUSE,

Government Street, October 6, 1867.

## WE HAVE JUST OPENED

a splendid Stock of Goods for the

## FALL &amp; WINTER TRADE,

Comprising all the

## LATEST STYLES

—IN—

## DRESS GOODS,

## SKIRTS,

## SHAWLS,

## MANTLES,

## MILLINERY,

## TRIMMINGS,

## LACE GOODS,

## UNDERCLOTHING,

## BABY LINEN,

## CLOTHES,

## FANCY GOODS.

The very best makes of Flannels, Calicos, Sheetings, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves and General Drapery Goods.

J. H. Turner &amp; Co., VICTORIA.

J. P. TUNSTALL &amp; CO., London, oc8

oc7

## MESSRS FELL &amp; CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public in general that they have taken

the Store lately occupied by Messrs WILSON &amp; MURRAY, into which they intend to remove immediately.

They take this opportunity of thanking their old customers for their liberal support, and to solicit that of those who have dealt with Messrs WILSON &amp; MURRAY, assuring them that every effort will be made (by keeping an assortment of all the choicest articles that can be obtained) to rival the best Groceries on the Pacific coast, and to prove themselves worthy of patronage.

All Goods, whether for the Royal Navy, at Esquimalt, or any part of the City or Suburbs, will be promptly delivered FREE OF COST.

An abundant supply of

## FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER

received every week from the outlying districts.

## FELL &amp; COMPANY,

Tea, Coffee and Spice Merchants and General Grocers,

FORT STREET.

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## MURRAY'S BAKERY.

## N. MURRAY,

## THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Thursday Morning, Oct 24, 1867.

### Shipping Intelligence

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERPRISE.—Stern, New Westminster  
Oct 23.—Star Enterprise, San Juan  
CLARED  
Oct 23.—Star New World, Winsor, Port Townsend  
Big Robt Cowan, Esq., Hon. G. H. G.  
Sip Harriet, McKenzie, San Juan

### From Cariboo.

It is stated that Messrs. Boedy, Nelson and Bates have bought up all the wheat in the middle districts and are having it manufactured into flour at Adams's Mill, Sora Creek. We understand, however, that there is no intention on the part of these gentlemen to take advantage of the monopoly thus created for materially raising the price of flour. Having the control of the market, they intend keeping prices at a most reasonable figure, being content with good fair profit upon the transaction, for which they have ample room without resorting to the expedient of running up prices. In fact, to materially raise the price of flour in Cariboo this winter would be a suicidal policy even as respects themselves. The supply of potatoes is so very large that the population could almost subsist through the winter without bread, and thus, in the event of the price of flour being run up, the speculators would be left with much of the stock lying upon their hands in the spring. So that whether the character of the men or the circumstances of the case be taken into account, or both taken together, there is, we believe, no reason to apprehend any injury to the public interests from a legitimate business transaction which may, in a sense, be called a flour monopoly. Potatoes are selling at from 6 to 8 cents per lb. on Williams Creek, and it is believed they will not exceed 10 cents during the winter.

Intelligence reached Williams Creek on the 10th that the Hardup Company, adjoining the Heron Company, on Grouse Creek, had got upon the edge of the rich lead, and hoped to take out big pay in a few days. The news from Musquito Gulch continues to be encouraging. Mr. Anderson, a gentleman of great experience, gives it as his opinion that this new mining ground will quite equal, if not exceed, Williams Creek in point of richness and importance, and that next year it will be even more attractive. In this opinion Mr. Anderson is by no means alone. There appears to be a general belief in the best informed and most reliable circles that Musquito Gulch, including Red Gulch, will employ as many men and yield as much gold next season as Williams Creek.

PROGRESS OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Despatches from San Francisco give encouraging accounts of the progress and prospects of the western end of the Great Pacific Railroad. It will be remembered that Congress granted to the two principal companies—The Union Pacific and the Central Pacific—The right to build their respective lines from opposite ends until they meet and connect. The former having nearly crossed the level plains of Nebraska is rapidly approaching the outlying hills of the Rocky Mountain range; while the latter, it appears, is making equally gratifying headway. During this month it is expected the last and greatest of the tunnels on the western line will be opened, and the crossing of the dreaded Sierra Nevada Mountains is regularly made by the locomotive, into the Great Salt Lake Basin. This achievement of hewing and blasting a pathway through primeval granite barriers, although all included within 150 miles, is equivalent to more than 600 miles of ordinary railroad in cost and resistance overcome. Upwards of \$20,000,000 have been expended in the enterprise, which includes, however, the equipment and material for 150 miles additional. Eastward of the graded portion the line has been surveyed and located for 600 miles, developing an easy and favorable route, and it is believed that fully half of the distance between the Pacific Coast and the Missouri River will be built by the Central Pacific Company, as they are favored by having their hardest work done, and by the presence of a large number of cheap and serviceable Chinese laborers. It is assuring to be informed, also, that the business of the road is very large, the earnings for July being \$175,000 in gold; while the operating expenses were less than \$25,000.

INQUIRIES—An inquest was held yesterday at the Police Court, before the Coroner and a jury, on the body of the Esquimalt Indian mentioned in yesterday's paper, who died from the effects of a knife wound in the throat received at the hands of another Indian during a drunken row on Monday last. Three witnesses were examined, one of whom took the accused, who is in prison, to the deceased, who stated that he (Jack, alias Shook) was the one who cut him and threw him down a bank. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against Shook, who, no doubt, will be sent to the Assizes to-day for trial.

THE HUNT.—Notwithstanding that yesterday afternoon showed up a little mist, it did not moisten the ardor of those who made up their minds to attend the "meet." About thirty persons, amongst the number were several lady equestrians, assembled at the appointed time, two o'clock, on Beacon Hill, to attend the sport. The "hounds" (Mr. M. Wallace and Mr. Callingham) broke cover near Henley's, Clover Point; made across country in the direction of Cadboro' Bay, where the scent was lost, but only for a short time: around by the low country towards Cedar Hill, thence towards Swan Lake and the Spanish road; and near to the residence of K. McKenzie, Esq., the party came up with the game. The ride, we learn, was admirably arranged, some fifteen or so of good fences were crossed, causing a couple of spills which with a few mings were the only casualties met with. To the credit of a fair lady is due the honor of being the first to come up with the "kill." The gentlemen of the Royal Navy who attended desire to thank the Victorians for the magnificent ride which was given. It is hoped they will have the pleasure of giving a return in a week or two. The indefatigable Bawler got in at the finish, and dispensed his beer with his usual liberality. We presume he did his fences, wagon and all.

LEECH RIVER.—A person who arrived yesterday from the Leech river mines states that the ditch and flume is in good order, no damage having been received from the late rains. There is plenty of water for the use of the miners, but a want of means to engage more extensively in opening up the claims is felt, which tends to retard the expedition of the public in general. Reported favorable strikes are of daily occurrence. One company in sinking for the bedrock in the river, came on very handsome, coarse pieces of gold. Page & Company have run an open cut of about sixty feet into the bench, and are now tunnelling. The Williamson Company have extended the ditch about one hundred yards further on in order to ground-surface their claim. The Old Virginia Co. are running a cut into the bench, about half a mile above the flat, and say they have met with good prospects.

THE SHOOTING MATCH AND THE VOLUNTEERS.—The rifle match to come off on Saturday at the Volunteer butts between the riflemen and Navy officers promises to be the most interesting contest of the season. The Volunteers will assemble early in the morning and march out to the grounds, accompanied by their band. Arrangements, we understand, have been perfected to make the day generally enjoyable to visitors, of whom, no doubt, there will be a number. We are glad to observe that the martial spirit of our volunteers still exists, and hope that the public will offer them some mark of esteem in the way of a benefit at the theatre, as we understand the company has not yet been able to pay off their past indebtedness, the usual yearly Government grant not having been voted this year.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Ab Ba, a Chinaman, was arrested and appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning charged with having in his possession some leaden pipe, known to have been stolen. He was ordered to enter into his own recognition to be of good behavior for six months in the sum of \$200, with two sureties in \$100 each, in default to be imprisoned for three months.

FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Janior, Green & Rhodes, of this city, despatched yesterday for Honolulu the new brig Robert Cowan, Captain Eita. She has on board 121 M. feet of lumber and 30,000 shingles from Burrard's Inlet; also 170 barrels of fish and 130 bags of potatoes, the produce of this market. On board besides are twenty tons of iron and thirty packages of dry goods, &c.

ASSIGNMENT.—We regret to notice the hardware store of Messrs. Kent & Evans, on Fort street, closed on yesterday morning, with stealing from the Bee Hive of a quantity of leaden pipe, the property of Mr. E. R. Thomas. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months hard labor.

THE steamer Enterprise returned from New Westminster yesterday afternoon with 35 passengers, mostly miners from Cariboo.

### Bankruptcy Court.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Needham)  
In re Charles W. Wallace—First adjourned examination. Adjourned for amended accounts.

RE PARIS CARTER.—This was a summons taken out by Mrs. Martin (a creditor) to show cause why the bankrupt should not make further payments. After hearing the evidence adduced His Lordship stated that the summons must be dismissed as the bankrupt had paid all that he could since his bankruptcy.

NOW'S THE TIME FOR BARGAINS!—Brunn & Co. having purchased a large invoice of clothing, consisting of 500 pairs French Camisoles and 300 Coats and Vests, at a great discount for cash, they offer the same, together with their well-selected stock of fine and heavy clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods, at such low prices as will benefit one and all. Remember the place—BRUNN & CO.'s, corner Yates and Langley street, Victoria, V.I. Greenbacks taken at San Francisco rates.

## By Electric Telegraph

### DELAYED DESPATCHES.

#### California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14.—This afternoon a woman named Beatrice Pina Juarez met a man named Juan Morales, on Jackson street, near Montgomery. A few words passed between them when she suddenly drew a pistol and fired, hitting him in the lumbar region of the back. The wounded man walked to a boat lying at one of the wharves. He is reported to be in a dying condition. She states that herself and husband lived happily together till she made the acquaintance of Morales. She left her husband and came to this city with Morales. Here he abandoned her. She could not recall her husband. She became desperate, and finally determined that she would kill Morales if he refused to support her.

Michael Walsh, the man who was shot a week ago while endeavoring to separate two men who were fighting, died at St. Mary's Hospital on Saturday evening. Byrnes, who shot him, is in jail awaiting trial.

WE ARE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS & POPULAR MEDICINE?—Because they relieve the bowels, tone up the stomach, regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing pain. Because their action is not followed by increased constipation, and the necessity for larger doses. Because they are safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active enough to relax the constipated passages in the strongest. Because they create an appetite and revive the manly energies. Because they never produce tenesmus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomach and intestines. Because no mineral ingredient pollutes the pure vegetable, antiseptics, and aperient substances of which they are composed. Because they act in harmony with the system, and are safe for children. Because no human being who ever used them has been disappointed in the effects. And, finally, because they are a family medicine, for which there is no substitute. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

ABOUT THREE O'CLOCK this morning John Joseph Jordan stabbed Dennis Kennedy in the abdomen with a large knife at a house on Beale street, inflicting a wound which it was thought would prove fatal.

The artillery men stationed at Black Point were exercised this morning, firing shells at a rock in the bay between Alcatraz and Saucelito. The batteries at the Presidio were also engaged at target practice at the same time.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer China, sailed for Hong Kong and Yokohama at 12 m. to day. She carried \$1,076,000 treasure, 782 tons of freight, and 900 Chinese.

### Treasury Frauds.

WHENEVER the management of the Government passes out of the hands of the Radicals into the hands of honest men, greater frauds will be developed than were ever before brought to light in the most corrupt Government on the face of the earth. Nearly every man connected with Mr. Lincoln's Administration became suddenly rich.

Secretary Cameron accumulated from Government contracts

under his own control something like three millions of dollars. Congress passed a

vote of censure upon him and Mr. Lincoln appointed him Minister to Russia. On his return from Russia he was elected to the United States Senate. Secretary Harlan went into the Cabinet a poor man and a year afterwards he purchased a

thirty thousand dollar house in Washington, furnished it in gorgeous style, kept a

private box at the opera, and his wife was

robbed of several thousand dollars worth of diamonds at one time. Secretary Chase was in moderate circumstances when he entered the Cabinet and according

to the *National Intelligencer*, he returns an income of seven hundred thousand dollars a year, while his son-in-law, Senator Sprague is known to have made

millions on cotton speculations for the

purchase of which he had a permit from

the Secretary of the Treasury. Jay Cook, appointed fiscal agent by Secretary Chase, has just built and furnished the

most costly private residence in America

and is regarded as one of the wealthiest

men in the country, though not noted for

his riches when he commenced the

exchange of Government bonds for green-

backs under the direction of Secretary Chase. These are but a few of innumerable cases of the accumulation of immense fortunes by men in Government employ-  
ment. Investigating committees have

from time to time reported frauds of mag-

nificent proportions, but the public have

not been informed of any case where the

convicted swindlers have been brought to

justice or forced to disgorge any portion

of their ill-gotten wealth.

A paper published in New York, called the *Globe*, conducted by Edward E. Dunbar, has been creating a sensation by the publication of detailed statement, of vast frauds that have been perpetrated in the United States Treasury Department. Dunbar was connected with the money printing department of the Treasury for four years, and appears to be familiar with the workings of the institution. He speaks confidently of the matter, and hence more than ordinary attention is given to his statements. He charges that the reports which took cognizance of the disappearance of vast sums, for which no account has been rendered, have been suppressed. For example, he says: "By examining the reports made to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Chase, on the 26th of Nov. 1864, by the Chief of the Currency Bureau, it was found that a deficiency of fifty four millions of dollars, in bonds, existed. The Bureau did not account for the amount of bonds it had manufactured, within that sum, and no explanation of what became of these bonds has ever been given."

By far the larger portion of the bonds of the Government are now in the hands of men who did not come honestly by them, but to talk of paying these bonds, principle and interest, in the same currency which the laborer is bound by law to receive for his labor and the producer to receive for his produce is denounced as dishonorable and disgraceful to the Government. Why? Because the exempted bond-holders—exempted in more ways than one—are supporters of the Radical party and spend a portion of their gains to keep that party in power. Let the watch-word of all honest men be—Down with the thieves!

Now's the time for bargains!—Brunn & Co. having purchased a large invoice of clothing, consisting of 500 pairs French Camisoles and 300 Coats and Vests, at a great discount for cash, they offer the same, together with their well-selected stock of fine and heavy clothing, hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishing goods, at such low prices as will benefit one and all. Remember the place—BRUNN & CO.'s, corner Yates and Langley street, Victoria, V.I. Greenbacks taken at San Francisco rates.

LONDON HOUSE.—J. H. Turner & Co. have received fine Cloths, consisting of Bawlers, West of England Broad and Duggins, Tweeds, Wiltshires, Kerseys, etc., and a full assortment of Hosiery of the best make of Balbriggan, together with a large stock of new goods for Fall and Winter Trade.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco. \*

### THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

#### PERRY DAVIS'

#### VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colic, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursery sore mouth, canker, liver complaint, dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Ascaric cholera, diarrhea and dysentery. APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felon, boils and old sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts, bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm and tetter, broken breasts, frosty feet and chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia and rheumatism. It is a pure remedy for AGUE and CHILLS and FEVER.

WE ARE BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS & POPULAR MEDICINE?—Because they relieve the bowels, tone up the stomach, regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing pain.

Because their action is not followed by increased constipation, and the necessity for larger doses.

Because they are safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active enough to relax the constipated passages in the strongest.

Because they create an appetite and revive the manly energies.

Because they never produce tenesmus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomach and intestines.

Because no mineral ingredient pollutes the pure vegetable, antiseptics, and aperient substances of which they are composed.

Because they act in harmony with the system, and are safe for children.

Because no human being who ever used them has been disappointed in the effects.

Because they are a family medicine, for which there is no substitute.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate.

In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

REPLY.

GENTLEMAN—I AM IN RECEIPT OF

your requisition, asking me to allow myself to be put in nomination for the office of Mayor of Victoria.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING

full confidence in your integrity and ability, request that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for the office of Mayor of Victoria for the ensuing year, and we pledge ourselves to support you and to use our influence to secure your election.

Robert Burnaby

Thos Russell

John Ash

Thos Lett Stahlsmith

John C. Weston

Wm O'ward

H. H. Gray

James Lowe

Geo J. Sturt

John Fisher

Geo. Munro

Sam Oldman

W. L. Locket

John Andrew

Donald Mackay

## Auction Sales.

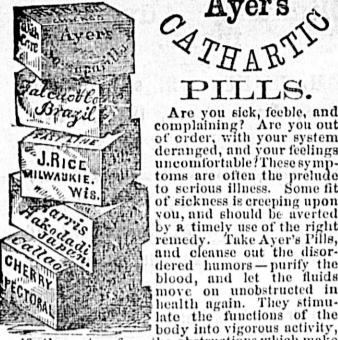
## AUCTION

### TRADE SALE

OF

## Dry Goods,

## Medical.

Ayer's  
CATHARTIC  
PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complain of pain? Are you out of spirits with your bowels deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit and sickly persons depend upon you, and should be aided by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disorders, and purify the blood, and let your fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous action, and purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. Ayer's Pills are open to the improvements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trial and common complaint, is true in most of all deep-seated and dangerous diseases. The same purifying effect expels them, caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured. If you say, "No," know, then, the virtue of these Pills will quickly employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well-known public persons:

From a *Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis*, Feb 4,

Dr. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously bedridden with piles, and piles have been in her skin and in her bowels. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORRIDGE.

As a Family Physician.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartics we possess.

They are the best and most effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them the best.

Dear Bro. AYER: I cannot answer your what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine. I place great dependence on that effectual cathartic, and consider it the best remedy I can mention. I sincerely hope that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1855.

DEAR BRO. AYER: Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache anybody can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It is time to arise from a foul nest, which they cleanse out for us.

Yours with great respect,

ED. W. PREBLE,  
Clerk of Steamer *Clarion*.

**Billions Disorders - Liver Complaints.**

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an purgative, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed.

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**Billions, Impurity of the Blood.**

From Rev. J. V. Hines, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever used, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

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